

TABLE 8.—Rainfall stations, lengths of records, seasonal rainfall averages, variabilities, departures, and probabilities, for California—Contd.

Station and county	Altitude of station above mean sea level	Number of seasons of record (total)	Average seasonal rainfall (inches) based on total number of seasons	Number of seasons used in deriving the averages based on uniform period (directly or by adjustment)	Average seasonal rainfall (inches) based either on uniform period or on the number of seasons used for adjustment to uniform period	Average seasonal rainfall based on uniform period directly or by adjustment	Station by which adjustment was made, where feasible	Average seasonal variability in percentage of average seasonal rainfall based on number of seasons shown in column 5	Average seasonal departures in percentage of average seasonal rainfall based on number of seasons shown in column 5	Average of seasonal departures above normal derived as per column 9	Average of seasonal departures below normal derived as per column 9	Percentage probabilities of plus and minus departures of stated amounts				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
												0-25	26-50	51-100	101	0
Three Rivers (Tulare).....	870	11	19.53	11	19.53	21.27	Visalia.....	28.1	23.0	17	20	+	—	+	—	—
Truckee (Nevada).....	5,819	50	26.13	25	24.61	24.61	Not adjusted.....	34.2	22.0	22	22	+	—	+	—	—
Towle (Placer).....	3,704	30	57.36	15	59.66			28.4	21.5	19	22	+	—	+	—	—
Tustin (Orange).....	200	43	13.15	25	12.30	12.30		34.3	30.0	31	20	+	—	+	—	—
Ukiah (Mendocino).....	620	43	36.56	25	37.24	37.24		30.6	26.0	20	23	+	—	+	—	—
Upland (San Bernardino).....	1,750	20	21.00	16	20.44	17.95	San Bernardino.....	42.3	31.0	31	31	+	—	+	—	—
Vacaville (Solano).....	175	21	25.88	21	25.88	25.88	Idio Vista.....	31.4	24.5	21	28	+	—	+	—	—
Valley Springs (Calaveras).....	673	27	24.33	20	23.86	23.86	Mokelumne Hill.....	31.0	23.5	21	26	+	—	+	—	—
Ventura (Ventura).....	50	35	15.94	11	13.46	12.53	Santa Barbara.....	28.9	30.5	28	27	+	—	+	—	—
Visalia (Tulare).....	334	41	9.80	25	9.41	9.41	Escondido.....	26.1	19.0	18	20	+	—	+	—	—
Warner Springs (San Diego).....	3,165	14	18.09	14	18.09	17.14	Bakersfield.....	25.7	23.0	30	16	+	—	+	—	—
Wasco (Kern).....	336	21	6.23	21	6.23	5.97	Santa Cruz.....	25.4	24.0	25	26	+	—	+	—	—
Watsonville (Santa Cruz).....	23	30	21.67	21	22.54	21.76	Chico.....	26.6	26.0	32	20	+	—	+	—	—
West Branch (Butte).....	3,216	13	70.90	13	70.90	75.85	Westpoint.....	29.8	21.5	21	22	+	—	+	—	—
Westpoint (Calaveras).....	2,326	26	41.11	25	40.36	40.36		26.9	21.5	21	22	+	—	+	—	—
Willows (Glenn).....	136	41	16.54	25	17.07	17.07		31.0	28.0	26	30	+	—	+	—	—
Yosemite (Mariposa).....	3,945	16	35.10	16	35.10	35.52		29.6	25.0	32	28	+	—	+	—	—
Yreka (Siskiyou).....	2,625	43	17.53	25	18.95	18.97		37.8	27.0	28	32	+	—	+	—	—

NOTES, ABSTRACTS, AND REVIEWS

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Nature, for May 2, 1925, contains an account of the celebration of this event in London on April 21-22, 1925. The completion by the Royal Meteorological Society of 75 years of continuous and increasing service is an event in which meteorologists of whatever country may well take pride.

The founding of the British Meteorological Society on April 3, 1850, had been preceded by the somewhat checkered careers of two meteorological organizations. The first English Meteorological Society was begun in 1823, Luke Howard being one of the founders and apparently its chief inspiration, for the society died of inanition after Howard's removal from London. In 1836 the Meteorological Society of London came into being. Gradual encroachment of astrological tendencies in the new organization, however, led to the founding of the British Meteorological Society. James Glaisher was its guiding spirit in the early years. He was its secretary from 1850 for 22 years, except for two years during which he was its president. In 1866 the society was granted a royal charter, its members becoming fellows of the Meteorological Society. The organization in 1882 changed its name to Royal Meteorological Society by permission of Queen Victoria.

In conformity with the ideas expressed by [John] Ruskin, the society at first devoted itself to the expensive task of the collection and publication of meteorological observations from a number of stations, chiefly in England and Wales, as well as to the reading, discussion, and publication of original papers. For it will be recalled that in 1850 there was no State provision for meteorology in Great Britain. The results of this work are printed in the Meteorological Record, which was published annually from 1881 until 1910. In 1911 the work was transferred to the State service, the Meteorological Office. Many investigations were undertaken by the society in its corporate capacity and brought to a successful conclusion. Among these may be mentioned the collection of phenological observations from the area of the British Isles and the annual publication of a phenological report in the Quarterly

Journal of the society. This enterprise is still vigorously pursued, the whole of the work of observation and compilation being voluntarily given. In 1919 the Scottish Meteorological Society, which had been founded in Edinburgh in 1855, was dissolved, and as many members of that society as so desired were received as fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society. * * *

The anniversary meeting on the afternoon of April 22 was the principal event in connection with the celebration. The president welcomed the four honorary members who were present, namely, Prof. W. van Bemmelen, lately director of the Batavia Observatory; Prof. E. van Everdingen; Prof. H. Hergesell, director of the Aerological Observatory at Lindenberg; and Prof. Th. Hesselberg, director of the Norwegian Meteorological Service and secretary of the International Meteorological Committee.

At this meeting congratulatory messages were read from King George, from foreign meteorological organizations, and from a number of private individuals, among them the venerable Prof. H. Hildebrandsson, now in his 87th year.

Professor van Everdingen delivered the principal address, "Clouds and forecasting weather." He urged the importance to the forecaster of having regularly available current information on cloud movement and on the extent of cloud sheets as affecting the horizontal extent of related temperature inversions and through them the probabilities of rain. He pointed out also the value of halo observations, and referred to the correlation, at de Bilt, Holland, between halo occurrences and subsequent rainfall. In 1922, 70 per cent of the cases of halo were followed by rain, and only 70 out of 200 rainy days were not preceded by halos somewhere in Holland.

Addresses at the anniversary dinner dealt with the aerological observations being carried on by the British Navy by means of pilot and sounding balloons; with events in the history of the society; with the aid rendered by meteorologists to the airship *R 33* in connection with her recent break away from the mooring mast at Pulham during a gale. Professor van Everdingen responded to Sir Napier Shaw's toast, "International meteorology."—*B. M. V.*